

TEACHERS FOR THE WEST.—Gov. Slade is on his way west with a company of 25 young women. He was at Albany on the 23d ult. This company, it is said, are apportioned to Mississippi, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, &c. Over 400 teachers have been sent out by the education society.

CLOSED.—The Jackson County (O.) Standard says that the Monroe Furnace has been closed and all hands discharged, on account of the scarcity of money, and that several others will close. The country is constantly drained of money to pay for excessive importations of foreign goods, which might be far better manufactured at home with suitable protection.

The Richmond Enquirer, the leading democratic paper in Virginia, classes Gen. Cass in the same category with Van Buren and Benton, because of his late speech in Detroit, in which he said "slavery was a social, moral and political evil."—[Cin. Gaz.]

Certainly; why not? Is it not settled that every man who will not support slavery, and who opposes its extension into free territory, is an abolitionist? The O. Statesman will sustain the Richmond Enquirer to the bitter end on that plank of the new proslavery platform.—[O. S. Journal.]

A locofoco state convention assembled at Lowell, Mass., on the 26th ult., and nominated Judge Bishop as their candidate for governor. Resolutions endorsing the Nebraska bill were passed. This party is so "crushed out" in Massachusetts that there is scarcely a corporal's guard left.

EDITORS AT THE STATE FAIR.—We learn that Messrs. Corneau & Son of Cincinnati, have accepted an invitation from the secretary of the board of agriculture to send a case of their native wines to Newark, consulting the editorial fraternity a committee of the whole to test and report.

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.—The anti-Nebraska free democratic convention, at Auburn, on Tuesday, nominated Myron H. Clark for governor, and Henry J. Raymond for lieutenant governor. These persons were also the candidates of the whigs.

COAL.—Coal of good quality has recently been discovered at Corunna, Mich., about 100 miles from Detroit. Ten thousand bushels have already been taken out, and it is now being mined at the rate of 500 bushels per day, and sold at ten cents per bushel.

MARRIED.—On Sunday, Oct. 1st, by David Ross, Esq., Mr. GEORGE GETZ to Miss CATHERINE HUFFORD, all of Perrysburg.

Cake received, thanks sent back—hope the happy bride may realize her fondest wishes, and find that matrimony true joy both Getz and be-Getz.

Whereas Jacob Snyder has circulated a slanderous report about me, intimating that I swore to an untruth or purjured myself to get the bounty on a wolf scalp, some time last spring: Now the fact is this Snyder was in my employment; I sent him to Peter Terriot's to get some strichnine to poison some wolves that had been killing my sheep. I succeeded in killing one wolf, and got the bounty on it. Some time after, Snyder got huffy or mad about something, and circulated this report about me. The object of this is to inform the public that Snyder's report is malicious and false, and without any foundation, and that he told it to injure me.

PETER ERB.

I do hereby certify that Jacob Snyder got the strichnine above mentioned from me, and told me that it was for Peter Erb, and Erb paid me for it some time after.

PETER F. TERCOT.

Sept. 18, 1854.—28w1*

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Dr. James Robertson, deceased, late of Wood county, Ohio. Those having claims against said estate will please present them, legally proven, for immediate settlement, and those indebted must make immediate payment.

EUPHEMIA ROBERTSON.

Sept. 2, 1854.—23w3

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.—In the cultivation of strawberries, we are inclined to prefer making the beds, and setting out the plants in the fall; and the chief reason is, that the fall planting if properly done, gives the amateur the opportunity of enjoying fruit of his own raising the next season; and should any of the plants suffer from the effects of the winter, or die out, it gives time and opportunity to have their places filled up with new and vigorous plants in the spring. The fall planting permits the ground to be more thoroughly prepared for setting the plants and the work does not interfere so much with other necessary labor in the garden, as if it were left until the spring.—[Michigan Farmer.]

Of the four members of Congress from Ohio who voted for the Nebraska swindle, whose initials spelt D. O. G. S., but one of them has been suffered to come before the people again for their suffrages. The other three have gone "down to the vile dust from whence they sprung, unwept, unhonored and unsung." As Olds has been bought and paid for, we propose to place the last letter of his name first as being more appropriate, so that it shall hereafter read, Edson B. Sold.—"That's no rhyme, but its the truth though."—[O. S. Journal.]

WESTERN HISTORY.—The Madison (Wisconsin) State Journal announces that Mr. Lossing, the well known author of the Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, has formed an association with Lyman C. Draper, Secretary of the Wisconsin historical society, for the purpose of preparing a series of popular volumes, to be illustrated, descriptive of the history and biography of the great West. They will embrace the lives of Boone, Clarke, Sevier, Kenton, and others, pioneers who explored and settled the western valleys. These works may be made exceedingly interesting.—[O. S. Journal.]

Robert Dale Owen writes from Naples: "I have not seen a man partially intoxicated since I have been in the city, of 420,000 inhabitants, and they say one may live here for years without seeing one. All drink light wines; and I am not at all sure if Longworth, the Cincinnati patron of vineyards, is not doing more in our country for temperance than any temperance lecturer in it."

We have no doubt of it. Every day's observation but confirms us in this theory.—Devise some plan by which wines can be made in this country as cheaply as they are in France, Germany, and Italy, and the immense consumption of distilled spirits will be greatly lessened. The testimony of Mr. Owen agrees with that of every traveler in the wine growing countries of Europe.—[O. S. Journal.]

The frequency of the escape of slaves into Mexico, says the San Antonio (Texas) Ledger of the 31st ult., has caused the proposition of a slaveholder's convention to be put before the public. One plan is, that the slaveholders west of the Colorado meet in convention, and organize a mutual insurance company, each one paying a per cent. upon each negro he may own, for the purpose of raising a fund. That the company, through their authorized agent, offer a standing reward for each fugitive slave caught, of a sufficient amount to induce men to incur the fatigue and risk attending the pursuit of fugitives. In cases where the fugitives are killed, it is proposed that the reward shall be the same. The Ledger seems to think that unless something is done soon to arrest the escape of slaves, that class property will become valueless in western Texas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A body of 700 delegates, said to be Know Nothings, assembled in Odd Fellows Hall yesterday, to take into consideration the state nominations. The convention is a secret one, sits with closed doors. It was occupied all day yesterday in examining credentials of members.

Oct. 6th.—The Know Nothing Convention last evening, not suited with the present nominees, nominated Mr. Ullman (dem. we believe) for governor. He was on hand and accepted, and said if elected, he would carry out the principles of the order.

The Battle near Kars.

ERZEROU, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1854.

Zariff Mustapha Pasha was anxious for an opportunity to draw down vengeance upon the Russians for the last surprise which they gave to the Turkish encampment on the Turko-Persian frontiers, and to efface by a bloody battle the shame with which his colleague, Selim Pasha, was then covered by his flight, which left the Russians masters of Bayazid and its environs.

The Turks quitted Kars on the 4th of August, leaving in all five battalions, and 24 pieces of cannon as a reserve, and followed by all the rest of their forces, passed through Vely Kuey, and did not stop till they came up with the advanced posts of the Russians encamped at Kurukdere. They divided their army, amounting to about 26,000 infantry, 4,500 irregular cavalry and 1,000 artillery, with 52 field pieces, into two bodies. The first was commanded by Vely Pasha, the second in command being Gen. Guyon, chief of the staff; and the other by Zariff Mustapha Pasha, commander-in-chief and generalissimo, and Kerim Pasha.

Hassan Pasha, at the head of the regular troops of Arbistan, had his corps in reserve in rear of the enemy, ready to support those battalions whose losses might occasion them to fall back. Ismail Pasha commanded the advanced guard.

During the night of the 4th, the Russians, on the first movements of the Turks, came out of their intrenchments, and took a position on the plain about a league distant from the Turks, in the same place where their advanced posts had been the previous night. Gen. Prince Bebutoff, seconded by Gen. Prince Dolgerouki Bariatinski, was at their head. Next morning, toward 5 o'clock, the two armies were in the presence of each other; the first signal was made by the Turks and the action began. The battle soon became general, and it was dreadful to behold, and terrible to hear, more than 180 field-pieces thundering forth, scattering showers of balls, and carrying death into the ranks upon both sides. The discharge of the battalions continued without interruption; and the Turks, commanded by Hassan Pasha, attacked with impetuosity the left wing of the enemy which evinced symptoms of disorder, and if it had not been for the succor rendered to it by a re-enforcement, its defeat would have been complete.

Toward 11 o'clock, the artillery suddenly ceased, the greater number of the pieces having been dismounted. The Turkish soldiers paid no attention to the commands of their officers, but fixing their bayonets, they threw themselves into the thickest ranks of the enemy. A frightful carnage followed, for both sides fought with an obstinacy and courage of the most desperate nature. A barrier of dead bodies soon separated them, and weakened and terrified on both sides by their losses, and the cries of the wounded, the two armies began to slacken in their efforts, and soon after retreated from each other. The battle had lasted for six hours.

The retreat of the Turks followed that of the Russians—one battalion after another, in good order, and ready and able if it were required to recommence the combat—leaving 3,000 dead on the field of battle. In the afternoon, all the Turkish troops, preceded by ambulances conveying the wounded, went to Kars, and the wounded were sent on afterward to Erzeroum.

The Russians, in spite of their superior numbers, composed of 24 battalions of infantry, 6 regiments of regular and 2 of irregular cavalry, 60 pieces of cannon, with 2,000 artillery, suffered heavier loss than the Turks, their killed amounting to between 3,000 and 4,000, besides having 2,500 wounded. Among the killed was a general, whose name has not transpired, and some superior officers.

The Turks had to regret the loss of the brave Hassan Pasha, who commanded the reserve, and of Vely Pasha, who commanded the first division. Mustapha Pasha received a mortal wound, as did Cochiminsky, who was shot through the neck.

The Russians in the evening sent a detachment of cavalry to bring away six pieces of cannon, which for want of horses they had left on the field, and profiting by the solitude around them, they carried off nine

pieces left by the negligence of the Turks, and which had been dismounted in the action. The Turks had not time to prevent them, and the Cossacks dragged them off to Kurukdere, leaving a part of their forces in the position of which two regiments of cavalry and some companies of infantry had taken possession in the morning, under the orders of Ismail Pasha.

In this engagement the Bashi-Bazonks acted with great bravery, and of their whole number only 500 or 600 took to flight. On both sides there were some deserters.

It is impossible to say on which side the victory was declared. The two armies fought bravely; that of the Russians, however, was superior in numbers, and the Turkish cavalry could render no aid to the rest of the army. While we must attribute a great part of the loss of the Turkish soldiery to the Cossacks, Circassians and dragoons, who went up to the very ranks of their infantry, to attack them, though defending themselves with the bayonet, we must admit that the Turkish soldiers fought the best, and that they made up for any deficiency of their numbers by the great quickness and exactitude of their maneuvers.

The two parties agreed to an armistice of two days, in order to give time to bury their dead. Thus, although the Turks and Cossacks again met on the field, it was with a very different mission, and they regarded each other very tranquilly and like old friends.

The presence of mind and the valor of Zariff Mustapha Pasha, who was always present with the troops in the heat of battle, contributed much to rally the soldiers, whom the carnage had intimidated; and many who had taken to flight, animated by his voice, returned to die gloriously, with their arms in their hands, on the bloody field.

An extraordinary courier, who arrived today, announces that several Russian Generals had fallen in the battle, and among the troops the number of dead is much more considerable than was reported.

A Russian General deserted and passed over to the Turks during the retreat.

The above account is evidently as favorable as possible to the Turks, but it is substantially corroborated even by the official bulletin of Prince Bebutoff, published in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*.—[Cor. London Morning Herald.]

IOWA.—The Dubuque Observer says the Whig candidate for the Senate in the Polk county district, has received his certificate of election. This gives the Whigs one majority in the Senate of that State, and will secure the election of a Whig U. S. Senator. It was hoped by the Nebraska men that they would be able to control the Senate, and thus prevent the choice of a Senator by refusing to go into an election. Even this desperate remedy is gone, and with it goes the last hope of *Augustus Caesar Dodge*.

B. W. Richmond writes a letter to the New York Tribune to say that a great change is going on in the atmosphere which will result in a period of terrible and universal disease. But for the drouth of the summer he says America would now be one vast hospital. The numerous earthquakes of the past year in Asia and America are a proof of this great atmospheric change. Our present drouth is to be followed by a succession of long and severe winters and wet and cold summers. Diseases among all classes of animals will be general, and during the seasons to come for some years we may look for more sickness among the human race. The farmer should give all heed to the care of his stock, feed should be ground and cut and cattle carefully housed to prevent chill and save food. Greater care than usual should be used in the cities to prepare and preserve healthy vegetables and meats, since during such periods fruits and meat exhibit a strong tendency to decomposition. Slaughter-houses should be carefully cleansed and markets subjected to the strictest sanitary regulations. That yellow fever will again visit the North is certain, and this added to the permanent type of cholera which prevails now among us will add greatly to the general distress. Yellow fever has come further north this year than last. It is time to prepare for the calamity.—[Buffalo Democracy.]